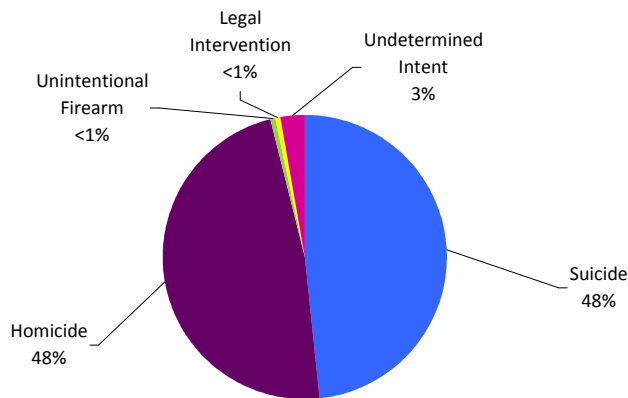


VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: PITT COUNTY INCIDENTS: 2004-2009

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded state-wide surveillance system that collects detailed information on deaths that occur in North Carolina resulting from violence: homicide, suicide, unintentional firearm deaths, legal intervention, and deaths for which intent could not be determined. NC-VDRS is a multi-source system that gathers information from death certificates, medical examiner reports, and law enforcement reports. The goal of this system is to aid researchers, legislators, and community interest groups in the development of public health prevention strategies to reduce violent deaths. All deaths reported in this document are based on location of *occurrence* rather than residence and, instead of a rate, the occurrent ratio is reported. This statistic is derived from the total number of violent deaths resulting from injuries in a specified geographic region divided by the number of residents in this region. This document summarizes all fatal injuries from violence that occurred in Pitt County for the years 2004 through 2009.

Manner of Death: Pitt County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2004-2009*

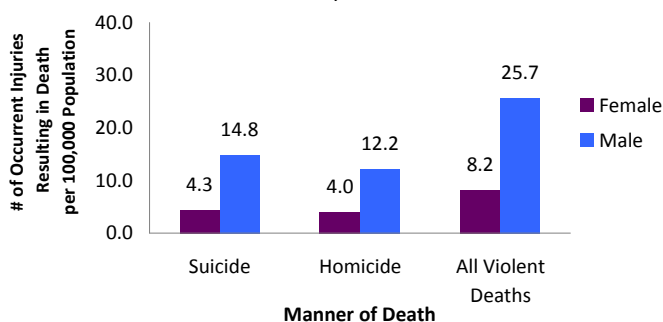


*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- For the years 2004-2009, there were 149 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Pitt County. Of these 149 deaths, 149 were North Carolina residents (100 %) and 134 were Pitt County residents (90 %).
- There were 72 suicides (48 %), 71 homicides (48 %), one death from legal interventions (<1 %), one unintentional firearm death (<1 %), and 4 deaths of undetermined intent (3 %).

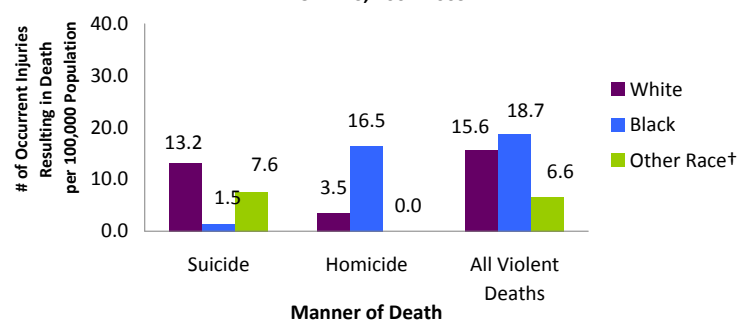
- In Pitt County, the suicide ratio was 3.4 times higher in males than females, and the homicide ratio was 3.1 times higher in males than females.
- Patterns of suicide and homicide differed by race. Suicide victims were more likely to be white than black. Whites had 13.2 suicides per 100,000 population versus 1.5 suicides per 100,000 population in blacks. The 'Other Race' category had one suicide.
- In contrast, blacks had 16.5 homicides per 100,000 population as opposed to whites who had 3.5 homicides per 100,000 population.

Manner of Death by Sex: Pitt County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2004-2009*



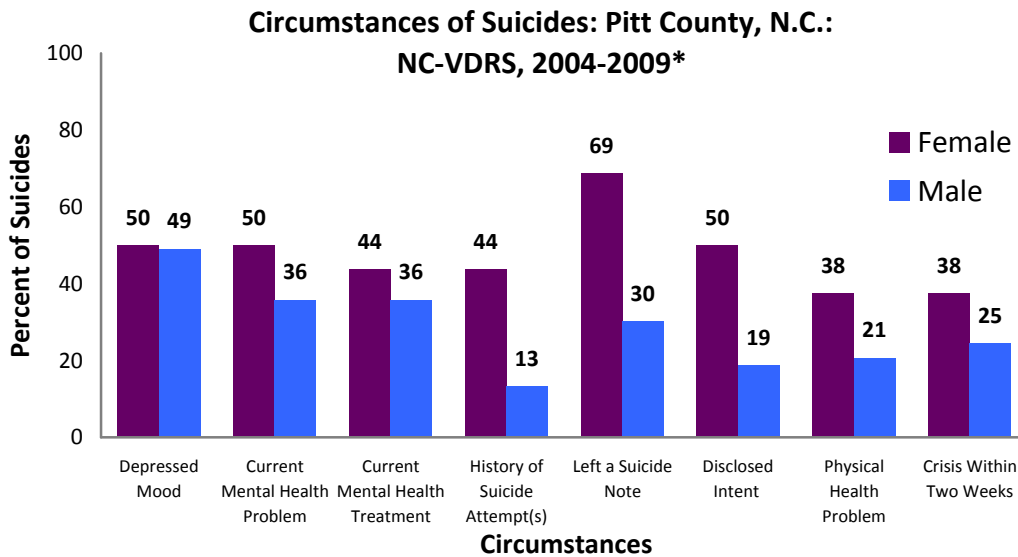
*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

Manner of Death by Race: Pitt County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2004-2009*



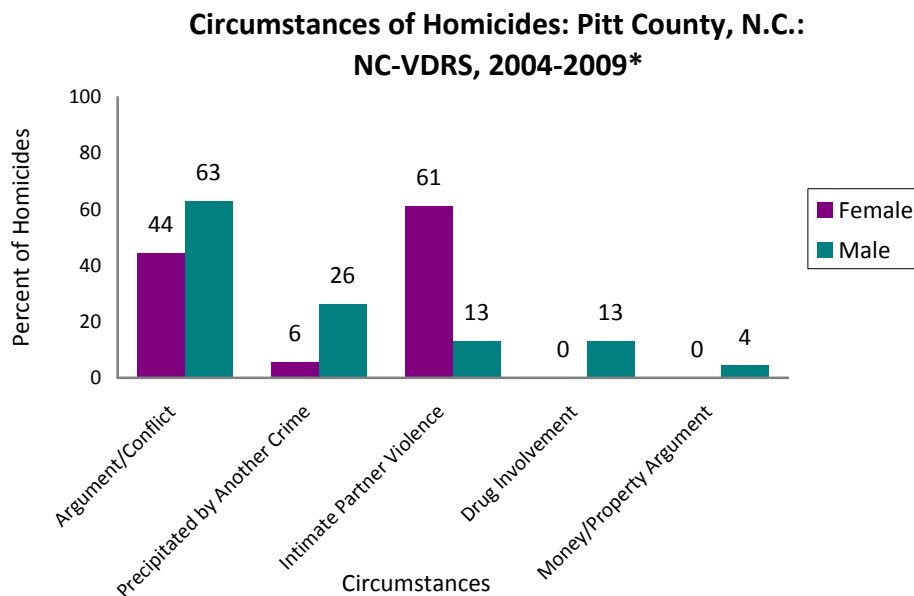
†Other race refers to American Indians, Asians, etc. Rates might be unstable due to small number of deaths.

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicides peaked at 22.5 homicides per 100,000 population among 25-34 year olds. Suicide (15.8 per 100,000) peaked among those 55 to 64.
- Most homicides (68 %) and suicides (60 %) were committed using firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 34 percent of homicides and 39 percent of suicides.
- For homicide incidents where one or more suspects were identified, the relationship of the victim to the suspect was known (current or former spouse/boyfriend/girlfriend, family, friend or acquaintance) more frequently for female (90 %) than male (50 %) victims.



*Based on the county of injury occurrence. Ninety-eight percent of males and 89 percent of females had circumstance information.

- Forty-nine percent of Pitt County suicides with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed.
- Fifty percent of female victims and 36 percent of male victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.
- Females (44 %) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past compared to males (13 %).



*Based on the county of injury occurrence. Eighty-nine percent of males and 95 percent of females had circumstance information.

- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (63 %) than female homicides (44%).
- Six percent of female homicides and 26 percent of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary or drug trafficking.
- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 61 percent of female homicides, but only 13 percent of male homicides.

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N.C. Division of Public Health / www.publichealth.nc.gov / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425

N.C. Violent Death Reporting System / 919-707-5432

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